

## THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

149

money was also used on the New Hebrides, especially to buy grades in the great secret society. The mats are long and narrow and are more esteemed when they are old and black from the smoke of the huts. They are kept in little houses where they are smoked. " When they hang with soot they are particularly valued." \* Useless broken rice is used as money in Burma and elsewhere in the East.<sup>2</sup> The use of token money, in which a part of the value is imaginary, always implies the inclosure of a group and the exclusion of foreign trade. Then, within the group, the value may be said to be real and not imaginary. It depends on the monopoly law of value and varies with the quantity but not proportionately to the quantity. Kublai-Khan, using a Chinese device, got possession of all the gold and silver and issued paper. His empire was so great that all trade was intra-group trade, and his power made his paper money pass.<sup>3</sup> The Andamanese made inferior pots to be used as a medium in barter.<sup>4</sup> They have very little trade ; are on a stage of mutual gift making.<sup>5</sup> Token money is an aberration of the folkways, due to misapprehension of the peculiarity of group money. At the same time it has been used with advantage for subsidiary silver coinage.

148. Selection of a predominant ware. Crawford, in his history of the Indian Archipelago, mentions a number of different articles used there as money, — cakes of beeswax, salt, gold dust, cattle, and tin.<sup>6</sup> The tin coins are small irregular laminae with a hole in the center, 5600 of them being worth a dollar. Brass coins which come down from the Buddhist sovereigns of Java are still met with; also other brass coins introduced by the Mohammedan sovereigns. In the museum at Vienna copper rings, bound into a circle,

inclosed in a fibrous envelope, are another form of money. The selection of a predominant ware is shown in such cases as the one described in Ling Roth.<sup>7</sup> When Low was at Kiau, in 1851, beads and brass wire were wanted. When others were there some years later the people all had their hearts set on brass wire. The Englishmen "distributed a good deal of cloth, at reasonable rates, in exchange for food and services rendered." In 1858 they found that even brass wire, unless of very great size, was despised, and cloth was eagerly desired.

<sup>1</sup> Codrington, *Melanesians* > 323. <sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 339.

<sup>2</sup> *Amer. Anthropol.*, XI, 285 <sup>6</sup> *Indian Archipelago*, 280.

<sup>8</sup> Marco Polo, II, 18.

<sup>7</sup> *Sarawak*, II, 234.

\* JAI, XII, 373.